object of clearly explaining the advantages as well as the disadvantages of the proposal contained in the resolution so that the members might examine all aspects of the question before deciding whether to support or to oppose the resolution.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA suggested that as it was the desire of the House that its opinion on this important resolution should be communicated to His Highness the Maharaja, the resolution be put to vote.

Thereupon the resolution was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

REPRESENTATIONS—*concld.*

No. 141.—Completion of Pavagada-Hindupur Road.

Messrs. P. NAGARAJIAH and G. SHANKARA SETTI, Pavagada Taluk.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTI represented that Hindupur was the central market for all kinds of trade carried on by people of Pavagada Taluk. But carts conveying the merchandise to Hindupur had to go *via* Madakasira, covering a distance of 33 miles. In case a direct road was opened from Pavagada to Hindupur, the distance would be only about 25 miles. The formation of this road which had been taken up was stopped. He prayed that the work might be taken up and completed early.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,830 had been submitted to Government for sanction and the work would be started as soon as the quota of the District Board was made available for the work.

No. 142.—Formation of a new road from Bettadapura to Kusalnagara in Periyapatna Sub-Taluk.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA, Hunsur Taluk.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA represented that the area included within the boundaries of Koppa, Avarthi, Sulekote, Chamarayakote, Kanagal, Halaganahalli, Bettadapura and Periyapatna in the Periyapatna Sub-Taluk had become *bechirak* though there were any number of channels and the lands were fertile in that area. That was due to the fact that there were no roads or other means of communication in the area and the difficulties experienced by the people there were inexplicable. There were indications here and there that attempts had been made in the past to construct a road from Bettadapura to Kusalnagara, but he could not say why the work was not carried out fully. It might be said that the village panchayets concerned might take up the work and complete it. But the panchayets were not in a position to undertake the work as their revenues were already in arrear owing to the poverty of the people. He therefore requested the Government to kindly undertake the construction of a road from Bettadapura to Kusalnagara and earn the gratitude of the people. He added that the road, if constructed, would, in addition to opening up the tract, foster trade between Mysore and Coorg.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) said that though the Government admitted the necessity for the road, it was a work to be undertaken by the Mysore District Board.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA urged that Government themselves should undertake the work as the District Board was not in a position to do so.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that the construction of the said road required a very heavy outlay as the road would have to pass through forest tract. Also, the work had to be undertaken by the Mysore District Board, and if the District Board sent up a resolution to the Government agreeing to take up the work, they would consider the question sympathetically.

No. 143.—Construction of a road to Savandrug.

Mr. Shroff RANGASWAMY CHETTY, Magadi Municipality.

Mr. Shroff RANGASWAMY CHETTY represented that in the previous year he

had brought up the question of construction of a road to Savandrug and that the Chief Engineer had stated that an estimate had been prepared. But as yet the work had not been taken up. As thousands of pilgrims visiting the Narasimhaswami temple on the hill were being put to great difficulty for want of a road, he prayed that it be constructed as early as possible.

Mr. PUTTARAMA SETTY supported the representation.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that an estimate for the construction of the road had been prepared, that the same had been referred to the Superintending Engineer with some observations and that further action would be taken as soon as it was received back from him.

No. 144.—Construction of a bridge across the Thunga River near Tirthahalli.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA represented that the construction of a bridge across the Thunga River might be taken up early as it would improve communications as well as commercial facilities in the malnad parts of the State. An estimate had been prepared for the bridge about 20 years previously, but the work was not taken up. A cheaper estimate might be prepared, if necessary, and the work undertaken urgently. If necessary, a portion of the Irrigation Cess Fund might be utilised for the construction of the bridge.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,75,000 had been prepared and that the amount should be met by the District Board, the Tirthahalli Municipal Council and the Government in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{4}$ respectively. If the concerned local bodies were prepared to meet their portion of the expenditure, Government would undertake the work.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA said that the District Board was so poor that even for putting up a building for locating the District Board Office, it had to borrow money from Government, and requested the Government to provide funds for the work from the Irrigation Cess Fund.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR said that it was not possible to utilise the Irrigation Cess Fund for large works like the one under discussion.

Nawab SHER KHAN requested the Government to give a loan at a cheap rate of interest to the District Board for providing important bridges, roads, culverts, etc. Otherwise, in the present state of its finances, the District Board would not be in a position to take up any work.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that that was too general a question.

Mr. Bagamane DEVA GOWDA said that the Kadur District Board had sent up to Government a programme of works for the improvement of inter-village communications in the district, but the proposal was not sanctioned by Government. He requested Government to pay greater attention to improvement of the malnad and to sympathetically consider the representation under discussion as the bridge would connect the Tirthahalli and Koppa Taluks.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it was not found possible to take up the work for the present.

No. 145.—Construction of a bridge across Saravati River near Jog.

Mr. Rattehalli RAMAPPA, Sagar Municipality.

Mr. Rattehalli RAMAPPA represented that, as the railway line had been extended to Sagar, goods from Cochin and Bombay harbours that reached Bhatkal would have to be transported to Sagar first, before being sent to other places. He therefore prayed that a bridge across the Saravati River near Jog be constructed early in order to facilitate the carriage of goods *via* Bhatkal to the Mysore State.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that Government were quite

aware of the need for the bridge. An estimate amounting to nearly Rs. 2,80,000 had been prepared. An alternative estimate at the site about a furlong upstream of the ferry crossing at Jog had been called for from the Superintending Engineer and the same was awaited.

No. 146.—Construction of a bridge across Kumudvati River between Salur and Shikarpur.

Mr. Surangi SIDDABASAPPA, Shikarpur Taluk.

Mr. Surangi SIDDABASAPPA prayed that a bridge be constructed across the Kumudvati River between Shikarpur and Salur.

Mr. U. VEERABASAPPA observed that the construction of the bridge had become necessary as the railway had been extended to Sagar and Anandapur. He added that for want of the bridge even the Police were experiencing a lot of inconvenience in apprehending offenders during the rainy season when the river would be in floods.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that an estimate amounting to Rs. 28,500 for the construction of a cart bridge so as to provide an all-weather communication had been prepared and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, with a request to provide the funds from the Irrigation Cess Fund as the District Board pleaded inability to meet the cost and the reply from the Deputy Commissioner was awaited.

No. 147.—Bridge across the Kapila River in Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Messrs. C. DASAPPA and **BASAPPA**, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Mr. C. DASAPPA represented that there was no bridge across the Kapila River anywhere in the Heggaddevankote Taluk although the river traversed through three-fourths of the taluk. For six months in the year, it would be difficult for travelling, and Terakanambi and Marehalli shandies and Mysore could not be easily reached. He therefore prayed that a bridge be constructed across the Kapila and Thumbasoge near Saragur which was a trading centre. That would form a direct route to the Nilgiris from the Coorg side.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA also supported the representation and added that if the bridge was constructed, Mysore would be linked with Coorg.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the construction of the bridge was roughly estimated to cost about Rs. 3 lakhs and that the feasibility of taking up the work would be considered.

No. 148.—A separate channel to feed the Ramasamudra, Doddakere, etc.

Messrs. K. V. VEERANNA, Chamarajanagar Taluk, and **C. D. NARAYANA RAO**, Chamarajanagar Municipa ity.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA said that every year the question of constructing a separate channel to feed the Ramasamudra, Doddakere, etc., in Chamarajanagar Taluk was being brought before the House. He represented that as pipes had been provided in the Hongalvadi Channel owing to increased *atchkat* under the channel, the Ramasamudra, Doddakere, Chikkere and Sindekere did not get sufficient supply of water, and consequently there had been no crops for the last three years. He therefore prayed that a separate channel be constructed for these tanks, or else proper lock system adopted for the existing channel. He also added that he had represented the matter to the Revenue Commissioner.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that he was in correspondence with the Revenue Commissioner in the matter of the advisability of one department alone being in charge of control operations of the sluices to the channel. As regards the construction of a separate channel it was a costly work and the matter had to be considered.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA requested that at least the existing channel might be widened.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR said that the matter would be considered.

No. 149.—Extension of Mandagere North Channel work of Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMIAH GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA represented that though it was brought to the notice of Government on several occasions, the extension of Mandagere North Channel work of Krishnarajpet Taluk had not yet been taken up. The raiyats had been put to much inconvenience in consequence. The Revenue Department had already taken *mutchalikas* from most of the raiyats in the matter of payment of contribution. It was learnt that more than 6,000 acres of wet land would be brought under cultivation. He therefore prayed that the extension work be taken up as early as possible.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that a project for Rs. 5,11,400 to irrigate about 3,600 acres had been prepared and was pending sanction for want of *mutchalikas* from the raiyats agreeing to pay the necessary contribution.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG said that the *mutchalikas* might be got executed from the inamdars who were the only persons yet to execute them and the work proceeded with.

The PRESIDENT replied that the matter would be considered.

No. 150.—Restoration and repairs of tanks which have silted up.

Messrs. VEERE GOWDA, Doddaballapur Taluk; **S. KARIAPPA, M. LINGE GOWDA** and **Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA,** Kankanhalli Taluk; **T. MADIAH GOWDA** and **V. VENKATAPPA,** Channapatna Taluk; **R. DASAPPA** and **K. RUDRAPPA,** Devanhalli Taluk; **VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA** and **M. B. GURULINGIAH,** Closepet Taluk; **H. GANGAPPA,** Magadi Taluk; **S. SHARABHANNA,** Anekal Taluk; **J. V. CHENNAPPA** and **GURUSWAMI GOWDA,** Hoskote Taluk; **B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA,** Bangalore Taluk; **S. T. MALLASETTAPPA,** Nelamangala Taluk; **B. L. BYANNA,** Bangalore City Municipality; **A. M. VENKATASAMIA,** Closepet Municipality; **S. G. SANKARAIAH,** Dodballapur Municipality; **Shroff RANGASWAMI CHETTY,** Magadi Municipality; **Yejaman CHANNAPPA,** Devanhalli Municipality; **R. RANGAIYA,** Channapatna Municipality; **K. Y. T. VENKATACHALIAH,** Kankanhalli Municipality; **T. L. GANGOJI RAO, B. C. RANGAPPA, M. ABDUL JABBAR, S. MUNIVENKATAPPA** and **M. ABBOY,** Minorities; and **Mogenhalli SIDDE GOWDA,** Special Interests.

Mr. VEERE GOWDA represented that many tanks in the State were silted up and their capacity had decreased with the result that the *atchkat* lands could not get sufficient water and the wet crops got destroyed. He prayed that every tank might be surveyed at least once in 10 years and the question of adequacy or otherwise of the supply of water to the *atchkat* lands investigated and tanks having inadequate supply might be arranged to be so repaired as to ensure adequacy of supply to all the *atchkats* under them.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that it was advisable to have particulars of each tank as regards the year in which it was constructed, what its capacity was, when it breached, the extent of *atchkat* below, etc., so that restoration or repair work might be taken up in the order of relative urgency of each tank.

ANOTHER MEMBER represented that proper locks should be provided for sluices and the Revenue Officers entrusted with the distribution of water as they were the persons who know well the history of each tank.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that major tanks were in good condition and the trouble was only with regard to minor tanks. The raiyats had completely neglected to discharge their duties in respect of the maintenance works to tanks for the past several years. The proposal to survey every tank once in 10 years as prayed for was impracticable in view of the large number of tanks in the State. There was a triennial programme and according to it action was being taken wherever necessary. All tanks could not be restored at the same time, because it involved an expenditure of over two crores of rupees.

No. 151.—A ten-year programme for repairing, etc., all the minor tanks in the State.

Mr. RANGAPPA, Davangere Municipality.

Mr. RANGAPPA represented that crores of Government money were being spent to construct huge reservoirs in the State. Those reservoirs were useful only to the people of one or two adjacent districts but not to others. For want of proper repairs, thousands of minor tanks in the State had silted up, and lands under them had been left uncultivated. He therefore prayed that Government might be pleased to draw up a ten-year programme for every district for restoring all minor tanks even though they yielded a return of only 2 or 3 per cent.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the restoration of minor tanks was being taken up year after year in accordance with a triennial programme prepared in every district in consultation with the Revenue Department, and that works were taken up in the order of their relative urgency and consistent with the grant available for the purpose.

Mr. VEERABHADRAPPA said that sluices to the minor tanks in the malnad required urgent repairs to prevent wastage of water.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that a list of such tanks might be sent to the department.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that repairs to sluices and waste weir were more important than restoration proper and should be taken up urgently. He pointed out that although the jamabandy officers forwarded recommendations to the Engineering Department for repairs to particular minor tanks, no further action was taken by the Engineering Department, and requested that the Engineering Department should be asked to pay immediate attention to such works and see that the repair work was expedited.

The PRESIDENT observed that instructions would be issued to the Public Works Department in the matter.

No. 152.—Provision of sluices and waste-weirs to major and minor tanks in the Shimoga District.

Mr. H. MALLAPPA GOWDA, Sorab Taluk.

Mr. V. V. IYER represented that a large number of major and minor tanks in the Shimoga District were without sluices and waste-weirs. The raiyats, as per *mamool*, cut up the bunds wherever they liked for taking water from the tanks for irrigation of their lands with the result that very often, much water was wasted, that some atchkatdars did not get the required supply of water for irrigating their lands and that the bunds got deteriorated. He therefore prayed that sluices and waste-weirs might be invariably provided to such tanks, the cost being met out of the Irrigation Cess Fund and the levy of contribution waived in such cases as the raiyats were very much impoverished.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the subject was practically the same as the previous one and that he had nothing to add to the answer he had already given.

Mr. U. VEERABASAPPA represented that the waste-weir to Hakkalikere, Shikarpur Taluk, had not been improved though represented to the Revenue Officers.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 153.—Repairs to Marur Doddakere in Hunsur Taluk.

Mr. NANJIAH *alias* APPAJIAH, Hunsur Taluk.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA represented that Marur Doddakere in Hunsur Taluk was silted up for want of repairs for a long time. The tank had its feeder at a distance of 25 or 30 miles. There was only one sluice in the tank and that was sufficient to supply water to the lands below it and the raiyats were quite happy since they could raise a crop every year. With the putting up of a separate sluice for the Palace lands, there had been great difficulty for the crops. If the tank was repaired, it would give employment to many people, and hundreds of acres in Amritmahal kaval would become irrigable. He therefore prayed that the repairs to the tank be taken up early. He added that several representations had been made

in the matter and it was not known whether they had been brought to the notice of Government.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the matter would be considered.

No. 154.—Improvement of Hairge tank in Hunsur Taluk and tanks in Periyapatna Sub-Taluk.

Mr. MAHOMED HUSSAIN *alias* SABJAN SAB, Hunsur Municipality.

Mr. MAHOMED HUSSAIN represented that Government had completed the Hairge tank work at an outlay of Rs. 4½ lakhs about six years ago. During the first year thereafter, the raiyats holding lands under the tank had spent thousands of rupees, cleared the jungle and rendered about 500 acres of land fit for wet cultivation. As there was no water in the tank during all the subsequent years, it had not been possible to raise any wet crop and the raiyats were put to heavy loss. Government had constructed an old *anicut* (called *Kambada Kada*) across the Cauvery River, but that at present was in a state of utter disrepair. That *anicut* might be got repaired and water let into the Hairge tank through the tank in the Periyapatna Sub-Taluk. If the Cauvery River was in floods; the tanks would be fed from the Hebbahalla in front of the Forest Lodge at Dod-Harive. The Hebbahalla water flowing from the Mysore forest to the Coorg forest and emptying itself into the Cauvery River might be diverted so as to feed the tanks at Periyapatna, thus assuring adequate water supply to the lands under the tanks.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the Kambada Kada anicut project, being very costly and unremunerative, had been dropped.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA requested Government to re-examine the matter.

The PRESIDENT said that the matter would be considered.

No. 155.—Supply of water to Haradanahalli, Bandigere and Ummathur Tanks in Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA, Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA prayed that suitable arrangements be made for the proper supply of water to Haradanahalli, Bandigere and Ummathur Tanks in Chamarajanagar Taluk, as there had been a failure of crops at present owing to want of water.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the matter would be considered.

No. 109.—Establishment of Arabic Night Schools in villages.

Mr. ABDUL KHALEEL SAHEB, Minorities.

Mr. ABDUL KHALEEL SAHEB represented that at present Urdu was taught in Urdu schools in the State. that Muslims in rural parts were unacquainted with the Arabic language and prayed that Arabic Night Schools be established in every village as far as possible to impart Arabic instruction to the Mussalman population.

The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar) replied that it was not usual to teach classical languages in night schools, but if there was a demand in any particular area, the matter would be considered.

No. 187.—Appointment of Chief Officers for all District Boards.

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA, Bangalore City Municipality and B. M. MUNISAMAPPA, Bangalore Taluk.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that works costing thousands of rupees were being executed by the non-official Presidents of District Boards who were not technically qualified men. For want of technical advice and supervision, works executed by them were in certain instance not satisfactory. When the District Boards Regulation was amended some time ago, he had suggested the desirability of making provision in the Regulation for the District Boards having Chief Officers. Government then said that the matter was under their consideration. He requested Government to be pleased to appoint Chief Officers immediately for all

District Boards, they being under the control of respective Boards.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) pointed out that the District Boards had power under the existing rules to appoint Chief Officers with the sanction of Government.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA requested Government to make it compulsory on the part of District Boards to appoint Chief Officers.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA said that as far as he knew, the Presidents of District Boards were not in favour of the appointment of Chief Officers as they apprehended that by appointing such officers their prestige might suffer. But there was no reason for them to entertain any such apprehensions. On the other hand, he was of opinion that the appointment of such officers would enhance the prestige and honour of Presidents, because they would be having under their control capable and technical officers to look after all works. He therefore thought that Government would do well to compel the Presidents to appoint the officers.

A MEMBER, opposing the representation, said that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District Boards would have practically no work to do if Chief Officers were appointed, and that these would be a costly luxury. Instead of spending the District Board funds on the salaries of such officers, he thought it better to utilise them for works beneficial to the villages.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA supported the representation and said that the appointment of Chief Officers was necessary for the execution of the several works resolved upon at the meetings of District Boards satisfactorily. The District Boards should be prepared to bear the extra expenditure on account of the salaries of such officers, in their own interest.

Mr. BORANNA GOWDA, in supporting the representation, said that it was no honour to Presidents of District Boards to attend to even small works, when they were there in an honorary capacity. It was also not a sound policy for District Boards to execute works without proper technical advice and supervision. They should get their works done by Chief Officers. In British India, for instance, highly-paid officers were under the control of elected Ministers. The Ministers were there to merely lay down policies to be executed by those under their control. The representation under discussion suggested a similar procedure and nothing more.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH, in supporting the representation, said that on a previous occasion he had advocated the necessity for Chief Officers for District Boards. He regretted that communalism should have crept into District Board politics, and was constrained to observe that the Presidents were not discharging their duties impartially. If a resolution which the President favoured was brought up before the Board, he would somehow see that it was passed and also accepted by Government. On the other hand, if it related to a matter which he did not like, he used every means to get it turned down by the Board.

The PRESIDENT said that such a state of affairs was possible under any circumstances.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA, in opposing the representation, said that all the District Boards in the State had passed resolutions that there should be no Chief Officers for the District Boards and there were sufficient reasons for their doing so. There were already the President and the Vice-President, and they were paid some honorarium. In addition, if a Chief Officer was appointed, he should be a salaried employee, perhaps not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner. The salary of such officer would be not less than Rs. 300 per month. Taking for example the Hassan District Board, he would say that out of the small income of one lakh and odd, as much as Rs. 60,000 was given away to the Public Works Department for the maintenance of roads, etc., and Rs. 40,000 towards medical charges; and the balance was so insufficient that it had become in fact a point for consideration whether at all it was necessary to have District

Boards. While that was the case, he did not know how District Boards could bear an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,500 a year on the salaries of Chief Officers. The proposal was most unwelcome to District Boards on purely financial grounds and not on grounds of loss of prestige or patronage or power on the part of the President, as was made out by some of the members supporting the representation. Even at present, the District Boards had power to take the initiative in the matter of appointment of Chief Officers. They could, by passing a resolution, request the Government to appoint Chief Officers.

The speaker did not believe that by the appointment of Chief Officers, all the existing defects in the administration of District Boards would be remedied. He had known of many municipalities which had appointed Chief Officers and yet the state of affairs therein was not very satisfactory. The appointment of Chief Officers to District Boards was sure to bring about similar trouble in those bodies also. That was a sufficient justification for the District Boards not to have Chief Officers. If the administration of District Boards was defective in any respect, as was alleged to be, he thought that such defects could be rectified by measures other than the appointment of a Chief Officer. But, if any particular District Board wanted a Chief Officer, there could be no objection to its appointing one.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that Government had noted the views expressed by the members. The question had been discussed on a previous occasion also. The effect on the finances of the District Boards and other aspects of the matter would have to be considered.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

We have come to the end of a strenuous session lasting over seven days. We have been able to get through a large number of Bills and important subjects and I am glad to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that I received from you all and the friendly spirit in which the discussions were carried. It is not necessary for me to refer in detail to the several matters that were dealt with and I shall confine my remarks on the present occasion to a few of the more important ones.

Of the several Bills, the general principles of which were discussed here, I need refer only to two Bills which evoked lengthy discussion, *viz.*, the Bill for the removal of religious and caste disabilities and the Bill to amend the Village Offices Regulation.

The Bill about the removal of religious and caste disabilities was not accepted by the House. I do not want to minimise in any way the strength of conviction or the sincerity of the views expressed by the members and I also appreciate their moderation in expressing them. However, I would like to make one or two observations. To my mind, there was a tendency to look too much to the past and to ignore the requirements of the future. The rejection of the proposal in 1910 was repeatedly referred to, but conditions are changing so rapidly that, whatever might have been acceptable then, cannot be a true guide to our action at the present day. The disruption of the communities concerned was another reason urged; but in this matter, experience in British India during the last so many years does not lend support to any such conclusion. I do not wish to add anything more except to state that Government will carefully consider all the points which were put forward by the members.

As regards the other Bill regarding hereditary rights, the discussion covered a wide ground, but I may remind the House that the question has been under discussion both here and in the Legislative Council for a long time and Government came to a final decision last year. The present Bill seeks merely to implement the promises made by Government.

Both during question time and in the course of discussions on representations,

one or two subjects were specially stressed. The grant of remissions under tanks and the relaxation of coercive steps taken for recovery of revenue were strongly urged. The position of Government in this respect was explained by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Secretary at the time of the discussion. I wish only to add a few remarks in this connection. The conditions that prevailed in 1932-33 and 1933-34 have fortunately undergone a change for the better; prices of commodities which touched a low level in 1933-34 have partly recovered during the last two years and there is a noticeable tendency towards an upward move. Seasonal conditions too have not been unfavourable. Notwithstanding these satisfactory features, Government have been extending the concessions granted in regard to the recovery of land revenue arrears, from year to year, with a view to help the ryots to tide over the effects of the bad years. With regard to coercive measures, I may state that the steps taken in this behalf last year were less severe than in the previous year and it would be inexpedient to relax the general provisions and safeguards in respect of recoveries of land revenue any further.

The restoration of tanks and reduction of *atchkat* were also strongly urged. I need only assure you that Government are as anxious as any of you to see that every possible effort is made to secure the restoration of tanks and extend other sources of irrigation. The only thing that stands in the way of a speedier programme is one of finance. In this connection, I may also refer to the remarks of the Chief Engineer that the silting up of tanks is one that cannot always be prevented, that the supply in the tank is not affected thereby so long as the sluice is above the silt and that a more judicious use of the water would produce a more beneficial effect than a reduction of the *atchkat*.

Reference was also made to the need for the grant of relief to areca growers. Several representations were made to me in this connection during my recent tour in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The question is engaging the earnest consideration of Government.

Certain members urged the need for a survey of the economic condition of the people of the State. Government fully appreciate the concern for the well-being of the people—a concern they fully share—that lies behind the demand. As was pointed out at the time, Government are unable to incur the heavy outlay that such a survey would involve. The outlines of the picture are clear and well-known, and the Government are engaged in an active policy of economic improvement based on a fairly accurate knowledge of what the actual conditions are.

This is the last meeting of the Assembly as at present constituted. Before parting, I wish to express my sense of the valuable help and co-operation which the Government have received from the members during the last triennium. Throughout this period, the clouds of the economic depression were hanging over us, causing us deep anxiety, and they are gradually disappearing now. Government undertook a number of measures in consultation with the Assembly, especially for the relief of the agricultural population, and the members can look back with satisfaction upon the results achieved.

As you are aware, Government have had under their consideration the report by the Committee on the changes in the rules relating to the constitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. This report was discussed at length at the last session of this Assembly. Government have accepted most of the recommendations of the Committee and orders will issue shortly. The elections to be held in March next will be held on the basis of the new rules.

The new Assembly will function in the most formative period of Indian Politics. The new era of ordered progress in the British Indian Constitution will open a *vista* of great possibilities in the future. The responsibilities of the new Assembly in such an eventful and stirring period will be heavy and I have no doubt that

with the changes now sanctioned in the constitution of the two bodies they will be in a better position to shoulder their responsibilities. I sincerely hope that in the coming elections many of you will meet with success and come back again for another term of useful service. I would remind those whose active co-operation we may miss in the new Assembly, that there is much scope for useful and patriotic service to the country at large in various directions.

I now declare this Session closed.

Vote of Thanks.

On behalf of the Assembly, **Mr. H. K. MADIAH** expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the members of the Assembly to the President for his sympathetic hearing and encouraging replies to the several representations made by the members in the course of the Session. This, he said, was the last Session of the Assembly as at present constituted. He was afraid that, as a result of the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations and Rules Revision Committee, some members might not have the opportunity of being returned to the House during the following elections. But he had no doubt that in the years to follow, the representatives of the people would have more and more opportunities to serve the people. He also hoped that the rights and privileges of the Assembly would be enhanced. In conclusion, he requested the President to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the assurances of deep loyalty and devotion of the members of the House.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that the members had listened with rapt attention to the closing remarks of the President. As had been rightly pointed out therein, the members had utilised every opportunity afforded to them during the last 3 years to do their duty by those who had elected them, and had also striven hard for the good of the State in general. He hoped that the Dewan, who had gone to Delhi in connection with the entry of the States into the All-India Federation, would succeed in all his endeavours and that Mysore would be enabled to enter the Federation on just and equitable terms and play her worthy part.

Referring to the observations made by the President in his concluding remarks that the Government had accepted most of the recommendations of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulations and Rules Revision Committee and that orders would issue shortly, the speaker said that the House was not in possession of details of the said order. If the Government had accepted the recommendation of the committee that the Assembly should not be a constituency for the Legislative Council, some people would be deprived of an opportunity of serving as members of the House. He would be very sorry if this was going to happen. In conclusion, he thanked the President for the very kind and courteous manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the House.

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja and the President, proposed by **Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA**, the Assembly was adjourned at 11-20 A.M., *sine die*.

BANGALORE,
Dated 22nd January 1937.

A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,
Secretary, Representative Assembly.